Condensed from the Columbia Correspondence of the Charleston News and Courier. COLUMBIA, S. C., September 7 .- In the Sen-

ate, Corbin introduced a bill to suppress in-surrection and rebellion. Section 1st says if the Governor is unable | tentions of the people of the Southern States, to enforce the laws by judicial proceedings, he is empowered to call out the militia. Section 2d. The Governor to order the insurgents to disperse by proclamation.

Section 3d. The militia in service are to be governed by the rules of the United States army, receiving the same pay and rations. have been. Section 4th provides penalties for disobedi-

Section 5th. The Governor is authorized to seize and control the railroads and telegraph ing us towards consolidation, and also that so lines as part of the military establishment. great a country as ours even now is, certain Section 6th. The Governor shall organize in such manner as he sees fit. Section 7th. The Governor is authorized to

suspend the habeas corpus.

Corbin introduced a bill fixing the Attorney General's salary at three thousand dol-Rutland's resignation was accepted.

Corbin reported a bill regulating the admission of attorneys, which was amended by inspires doubts of our political and financial limiting the requirement of the oath to attor- stability, depreciates the value of our nationnevs hereafter admitted. In the House, the bill codifying the laws of the richest below that of the poorest nation was recommitted.

COLUMBIA, September 8 .- In the House to-day Whipper reported favorably on a bill and that, therefore, the vast business and to define the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and regulate the practice in justices'

The bill establishing the form for the collection of debts contracted prior to May, 1865, was postponed until next session. A bill was passed to incorporate certain fire engine companies in Charleston.

from G. W. Williams, of York, recently cleated Circuit Judge, declining the office.

The bill to provide for the revision and codification of the laws passed.

The Chatham Raffroad bill was passed after

a warm opposition by Corbin, Whittemore and Leville; the vote was 17 to 3. The Republican State Convention met in the Representative's Hall at 5 o'clock this States could be at peace, and their energy anernoon, one handred and twenty delegates and good will heartily applied to repair the being present. Elhott was made temporary wastes of war, reorganize their business, set chairman; Dennis and Shrewsbury were the freedmen peaceably, prosperously and conappointed secretaries. Much excitement was tentedly at work, invite capital, enterprise and caused by the apposing claims for admission of the Bowen and Jenks factions from Charles

ton. Jenks protested against Moses, as a

Committee on Credentials. Without further action the convention adjourned as Whittemore was to day reneminated for Congress by the delegation for the First Con- whole nation a most happy and prosperous gressional District; Raincy having withdrawn. The nomination of lour colored men for Congress in to day's Phoenix, has caused a great bub'arb in the Radical camp here. The negroes are evidently (growing restive under thniking man of the great West and North, the rule of the c rpet-baggers.

Laren - Ten P. M. - A: the night session of the Convention, the Committee on Gree dentials made a report in favor of admitting the Bowen delegation from Charleston. The if ever done at all, it must be done by report was adopted. So the Jenks Epping crowd were left out in the cold.

Columbia, September 9.-House.-The bill extending the time allowed for county officers to qualify until January 1, 1869, was perienced people, mostly men who must be The bill to amend the act to redeem bills

demption-was passed. The bill to render additional aid to the Blue tinued at the South until six or eight millions Railroad Company received its second reaching. Neagle made a motion to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the next regular session. The motion was lost. Pending the discussion of the Blue Ridge Railroad bill the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The bill to render additional aid to the Slue Ridge Railroad Company was The bill providing for the temporary appointment of magistrates in each county by der and protection to the whole people of the

the Governor was passed. The bill empowering the Circuit Judges to er to emply, protect, educate and elevate the change the venire in the trial of actions, both poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and civil and criminal, was passed.

The bill providing for the organization of a have just spoken. The question I want an-Supreme Court was up for a second reading, swered is -" Are they willing to do it?" and elicited a lengthy discussion. The debate turned on the question of the of the South think of this, and to ask you constitutionality of the election of Chief Justice Moses, in consequence of his not being a qualified elector, as he is disfranchised by the | ple who sustained it, think of these things? Fourteenth Amendment. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

The Republican State nominating Convention has been permanently organized by the election of R. B. Elliott (negro) as chairman. A committee was appointed to prepare n address to the people of the State.

At a meeting of the delegation of the Fourth Congressional District, held this morning. A. S. Wallace, of York, was nominated

to represent that district in Congress. The meeting of the delegation from the Third Congressional District is still in session. Hoge, ex United States Captain and Assistant Justice elect of the Supreme Court. Simeon Corley, ex-tailer and present member of Congress, and F. J. Moses. Jr, are the to the people of the North and West, and to

principal candidates. So far, Hoge is ahead. In the Second Congressional District, Beau fort and Colleton refuse to enter into any nomination outside of their own district. A District Convention will probably be held in COLUMBIA, September 10.

In the House, the Committee on the Luna tic A-vlum report the number of patientsmales 104, females 103; paying class 48, paupers 150; employees 26 white, 16 colored. Costs during the year \$10,794. The bill regulating the admission of attor-

neys was passed. The Blue Ridge Railroad bill was passed

yeas 82, navs 6.

Stubbs, white number from Marlboro', tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He was elected as a Republican, but has become disgusted with the party, and has become a Democrat. SENATE.-The House bill to incorporate

certain-companies in Charleston was, on moion of Leslie, postponed to the next session. Wright from the Military Committee, made a report on the resolution inquiring how many acors and batteries were in the possession of the Governor. The report says that the Gov-

ector has none at all. In the second election in the Republican Convention for a Congressional condidate for the Third District, Associate Judge Hoge was again elected by a vote of sixteen to twelve. The Convention is still in session.

COLUMBIA, September 11.

The House has been engaged all day in the discussion of a Bill to provide for the election of County Prosecuting Attorneys, without any

In the Senate the Finance Committee reported favorably on the petition of A. L. Tobias, Attorney of Hugh Lisson, for renew-

al of certain stocks destroyed.

The Chatha:n Road Bill, being placed on its third reading, was postponed till Thursday next. The rumor is that this action is caus ed by the failure of the Corporation to gotne up to time in its promised loan of one hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the twenty thousand dollars already loaned. It is not I kely either that the money will be forthcom ing, or that the Bill will be passed.

Both Houses passed a resolution inviting Ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, to come to South Carolina and stump the State. It is the general opinion now that the Legislature will adjourn about the end of next

A large Radical meeting was held here to- people laid down their arms and sought to night, which was addressed by A. S. Wallace, Hoge, and others.

other day. The conductor ordered him out, but upon his recusing to go he was given one minute's United States, which they had sworn to suptime to consider between compliance and a smash- port. If their action in these particulars had ed head. When the time had nearly expired he been met in a spirit of frankness and cordialpicke up his carriet-bag and sneaked out into ity, we believe that eve this old irritations the regress car. Upon reviving at Millen he would have passed away and the wounds in-

Robert E. Lee, and the Reply. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VA.,

in the administration thereof. of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and in especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic and self-sacrificing sustaining the Confederacy four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the Government of the United Staies, whose trusted and beloved leader you I see that interpreting "State rights" to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is driftdestitute of the means of subsistence, and be-

come paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites attend to local details, or go farther and fare of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are; under existing circumstances necessary to each other, is gradually becom ing apparent to both; and we believe that out for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a ba-

sis of mutual kindness and advantage. It is true that the people of the South, to would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who for selfish purposes would mis-

lead them, to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the estoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious

the Constitution. They desire relief from op-pressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establish ment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birth-right of every American-the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise, on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens, loyal to the Constitution of their coun-

reply to the general topies embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people, and the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will oncur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the for to be, very respectfully and truly,

ALEX. II. STEPHENS, Georgia. ALEX. H. H. STUART, Virginia. C. M. CONRAD, Louisiana. LINTON STEPHENS, Georgia. A. T. CAPERTON, West Virginia. JOHN ECHOLS, Virginia. F. S. STOCKDALE, Texas. F. W. PICKENS, South Carolina WM. J. ROBERTSON, Virginia. JOS. R. ANDERSON, Virginia. WM. F. TURNER, West Virginia. C. H. SUBER, South Carolina. E. FONTAINE, Virginia. JOHN LETCHER, Virginia.

P. N. DANIEL, JR., Virginia. W. T. SUTHERLIN, Virginia. A. B. JAMES, Louisiana. TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, Toxon M. O. H. NORTON, Louisiana. T. P. BRANCH, Georgia. H. T. RUSSELL, Ge SAMUEL J. DOUGLASS, Florida.

JEREMIAH MORTON, Virginia. JOHN B. BALDWIN, Virginia. GEO. W. BOLLING, Virginia. JAMES LYONS, Virginia.

what the officers and soldiers who served in General W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to the Confederate army, and the leading peo-I came to ask more. I want to ask you,

The Late Han Thos. H. Seymour.

Not reaching the allotted term of humanwould have made famous the careers of saverul. He was horn in Hartford in 1808 and made his studies in Middletown Military Academy. When his course there was completed, he studied law, and practiced it with success in Hartford. In addition to a large and lucrative practice he found leisure to conduct an excellent political journal, whose in-I know yor are a representative man, in fluence was widely exercised. In the course of time he was raised to the bench as Judge of the Court of Probate. He served in Congress as Representative from Connecticut during three years, 1843 45. Desiring a more active life, he went to Mexico in 1846, as Major of the New England regiment, and after the fall of Colone, Ransom, assumed its command. With Gen. Scot he was present at the operations before the City of Mexico He was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1850, and was subsequently re-elected three times in succession to the same high office. President Pierce selected him to represent American interests at the Court of tersburg. In the rebellion, Governor Thomas Seymour consistently advocated the preservation of the Union, but did not hesitate to denounce the insane efforts of the Radical party to destroy the Constitution and plunge the country in desolation. Those who remember his premonitions of the ruin which this party would undoubtedly entail on the country, and compare them with the sad truth every day presented to us, must recognize his statesman-

> private life of Gov. Thomas Seymour was one that added honor to his public career, and found an ample and fitting reward in a large circle of friends and admirers.

pelled from the Georgia Senate, held a Re publican meeting at Savannah on the evening of the 7th. He said Clift and other carpet baggers and Yankees were not to be trusted He advised the negroes not to trust white people, especially meanest people on the earth. He doubted blood in their veins might gain the mastery, and said the recent action of the Georgia Legi lature in turning out the negroes would increase the majority for Grant. thought the negro members would draw their revolvers and assert their rights in blood, which would have benefitted the Democrate speech was of a rambling and contradictory character, many hearers being doubtful which side was supported. He spoke nearly the whole evening. About five hundred were present, and the meeting pa-sed off quietly.

Mr. W. K. Tolbert and a negro named Jeff Rice, had a difficulty on the 5 h inst., near Lord only knows! Bah! after long and painful Greenwood, which resulted in the negro getting rumination, ne give it up! But so inspired are a pistol ball through his head, causing instant we by Mr. MARKERT's neighboring cleaning-up, death. The negro was the aggressor.

measure healed. As far as we are advised, boys and five girls the same moraing.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HORATIO SEYMOUR OF NEW YORK.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR. OF MISSOURI. Bishop Persico Coming Again. We are requested to give notice that Bishor

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

this place, on Sunday next, in the forenoon. Seymour & Blair Demonstration at

Ninety-Six. On next Friday, 18th inst., there is to be SETMOUR & BLAIR Demonstration of the first class among our neighbors and countrymen of Ninety-Six. Grand Barbeene; Music; Speeches from Hampton, Campbell, Thomas, and other distinguished Democrats. We are authorized, by the proper authorities, to invite everybody. And every body, of the right sort, will be warmly wel-

comed and well treated, beyond a doubt. The Famous School of the Misses Sedgwick.

These very eminent and accomplished ladie send us a card announcing the opening of their fall and winter campaign. Mothers, Fathers, and Guardians will be wise-to read said card, and give it due and favorable consideration. Of our own personal knowledge, we can, and do most cheerfully, endorse every word in it. Either for solid acquirements, brilliant accomplishments, fine moral and social training, careful supervision, or what not, there is no better school in our country than that of the Misses Sungwick in Augusta

The Bantist Association. This body mot at Horn's Creek Church, a tim

onored landmark of our District, on Friday last. And the religious exercises consequent upon the | wealth more general, and ambition of place and meeting, closed on Monday. The weather through- power more vaulting, something stronger than out this time, was highly propitious, and the oc- anything to be found in the famous Declaration casion has been one of great enjoyment and satis- above cited, must be appealed to in order to govfaction-to our community at large. On Sunday, ern men. the whole world, apparently, was at old Horn's Creek. The croves and hills were almost literally try has undergone a great and marked change, man beings, they seemed to start from every pore settled Democracy to an ambitious, powerful and of the earth. There was age, and dignity, and wealthy oligarchy, of which seven men, now worth; and piety; and youth, and fashion, and members of Congress, may be said to constitute Well, in short, Horu's Creek, on Sunday last, was rebment an epitome of the world. There was a little of ever been powerful in means, and in resources, sent back to civil life, are disappointed and dis-

might have been expected of a Preacher and a sedition and tumult.

Christian of his exalted character. The Association at Horn's Creek-so near to us that all could go-has been a delightful reunion of friends and Christians; one of those privileges ed. The history of the world teaches that such for which we should humbly and gratefully thank expectations have always ended in ruin and our Huavenly Father.

New Advertisements from Augusta.

"Proop Bryann Controvensky "-See that picture of a Cooking Stove in another column, and read the novel yet truthful advertisement which stands under it. There is no doubt that FULLER-Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, West Vir- Ton's Cooking Stoves have lifted one great burden at least from the female heart : in fact, from all hearts. Full erron keeps many varieties of these blossed Cooking Stoves; but it would hardly be worth while to specialize them here, as every lady must be guided in her choice by her own judgment and needs.

JAMES G. BAILIE & BROTHER :- This house, so well known throughout Edgefield, sends us a new friends of the BAILLES, not to pass it by. The BAILIES are making vast improvements in their store-building, and their patrons, when they visit existence, his life was marked by events which arrangements as will cause them to open their gency. eves in wonder. The lady or gentleman who sure that Edgefield people will throng to BAILIES attempt to bridge the dreadful chasm. more than ever when we inform them that their popular and well-beloved countryman, Capt. RAS Miss, is there, to welcome them, wait on them, and give them the most advantageous bargains.

Local Items. The building, fronting on the public square, between the Advertiser Office and the Store of FRAZIER & SANDERS, has fallen into the possession of that accomplished architect-the hardest working and quickest-working man South o Mason & Dickson's line-Mr. M. A. MARKERT and he, with most commendable industry and public spirit, and without waiting to see how the Presidential election will turn, has set to work and repaired the exterior fore and aft, top and people. bottom. And thus will he do with the interior. And then he will paint the whole. And then the looks of our public square will be so much imimproved, that all the village will have chuse to thank Mr. MARKERT, and bless his spirit of enterprise. And then, too, will all the neighboring buildings look, by contrast, shamefully shabby like prescience. In 1863 be contested un, and ungenteel. Wake up, people, wake up! The Railroad is coming ; and so also are SETMOUR & BLAIR. Wake up, and freshen the outside of the platter. More depends upon the outside of the

platter than people generally acknowledge. Whiten the faces of your buildings and rouge their cheeks-with green, and put roses and geraniums in your balconies. Grace and elegance are principally on the outside, yet who shall say

that they are not highly desirable things?

And (another item) the most graceful and elegant thing we have seen lately is a Two-Wheeled give them a trial. They will be found honorable, Buggy at the Carriage Manufactory of Mesers. SMITH & JONES of our town. It has been designed by Capt. Suith and built under his eye. There is something very novel about the under-works, if even mulattoes could be trusted; the white (we don't know the technical terms) something. so new and admirable that Capt. SMITH's friends are urging him to take out a patent for it. This buggy is painted and decorated in really exquis- which we car nestly hope will be quickly followed ite style, and with most artistic taste. And all by all sections of our large and populous District. done right here in Edgefield! When lately in At Mt. Willing, on the 22nd of August, was or-New York, we went through and through the ganized "The Saluda Agricultural Society." J. He was glad they had done otherwise. He magnificent Carriage and Buggy Establishment M. Norris was unanimously elected President; thought the coming election, whichever way of Brewster, on Broadway; and literally we saw E. J. Goggans and J. H. Blense, Vice-Presidents it went, would cause bloodshed. The whole nothing there more beautiful or novel than the B. J. Bouknight, Secretary ; P. B. Waters, Treasvehicle of which we speak. And our friend, Gen. urer; and Dr. Jacob West, P. S. Norris, P. B. GARY, who was with us at the time, and who has an eye for the beautiful, from women down to buggies, bears us out in this assertion. Go, every pliment, was passed :

body, and look at Capt. SMITH's novel and benu-

tiful Two-Wheeled Buggy.

And where our third it in is to come from, the

The newspaper press of the day, referring to the interview between Gen. Rosechans and certein distinguished Southern gentlemen at the White Sulphur Springs, naturally points to a remark of Gov. Pickens uttered on that occasion : "That semething more than the installation of the L'emocratic Party into power, is required to save the country. And that New York, as the most powerful State of the Union, should call a Convention of all the States, to remodel the Constitution to suit the new order of affairs."

We regard this remark of Gov. PICKENS as the remark of a Statesman, in contradistinction to the crudities of many of our politicians. It is replete with profound political sagacity and philosophic foresight. For the most thoughtless must PERSICO will preach in the Catholic Church of see, when their attention is directed thereto, that the old regime has passed away. That the Declaration of Independence, which is but little more than a reduction of the "Rights of Man" of the French Jacobins, declaring equality and fraternity-that law is the expression of the People, and that liberty consists in doing whatever one chooses -is not altogether suited to the civilization and wealth of the present day. That anything like the exclamation of the market women, when arrested for the murder of a citizen in the streets o Paris-"What! we cannot kill whom we please when we are entitled to the benefits of the great charter of the 'Rights of Man?' "-together with the unlicensed freedom resulting from such teaching, cannot and will not be tolerated in a country now amongst the foremost in the worlds in population, rank, wealth and intelligence. And that, as Gov. PICKENS says, something must be done to meet the " new order of affairs."

The power of the People, their equality, their liberty, their fraternity, their sovereignty, as taught in the rights of man, will answer very well as long as a country is newly settled, when population is sparse, poverty general, and ambition laudable; because this very state affairs gives birth to purity of morals, to virtue in office, to economy in administration, to prudence in council, and to general probity in the people themselves. But it is inherent in the very nature of things, that as society becomes more advanced,

It is now evident and admitted that our coun covered with vehicles and horses; while as to hu. It having advanced from the purity of a sparsely finery, and frivolity; and poverty and riches; the Directory; that the termination of a civil and unbounded goo cheer, and magnificent war of the first magnitude, has decided the two neighborhood haspitality; and good preaching; cardinal doctrines of the South, slavery and sebration, with delightful singing; and-and-, the Constitution of the United States is mere

It cannot be denied that the worse passions of and in hospitality, and in good deeds and good contented; that in fact, as in Rome after the parbroken them up, or changed their characteristics. | who were most remarkable for depravity, all whom We wish all the Associations could be so near wickedness or disgrace had driven from their us. But that is selfish. Bethany is to be the fa- homes, found their way to that great Capital as the common sewer of the Republic, so now the On Sanday night, Dr. RICHARD FURMAN, of reckless, the turbulent, the ambitious, the disap-Greenville, preached in our village Baptist Church; pointed, the profligate, all those who envy the to the great delight and edification of many old good and extol the bad, are crowding to our and new friends. His text was the humble prayer great cities, with the view to deride Government, of the Publican, and his sermon was all that to set up innovation, to encourage moboeracy,

> It is not from Demogracy or its teachings that in such a country and amid such corruption, any disgrace. It ended in Byzantium in the faction the Hippodrome and the glitter of licensed prostitution; and might have been foreseen in the note of assignation from the sister of the great Censor, Cato, to Ciesar, when read in the Senate Chamber by the latter, to the mortification of his rival and the enjoyment of reverend Senators. It made bankrupt of the kingdom in the days of Louis XV, and pictured itself in the scenes of Faublas, and afterwards in the celebrated and seductive Rights of man. It has filled the Presidential chair with Rail-Splitters and Tailors. Congress with Shoemakers and Faro Dealers, and

Washington with thieves and prostitutes. Something more than Democracy and the "inadvortisement. We beg our friends, and the stallation into power of Democrats, is necessary ture that the accomplished gentleman and statesman who made this remark, does not anticipate them this fall, will find such new and admirable that the Rights of Man will assist in the emer-

ways be able to procure the very best goods at responsibility rests with those who from their the most reasonable rates, while the intelligence ability and experience, see the yawning gulf of

We agree with Gov. PICKENS that a call for Convention of all the States, in order to alter or amend the Constitution of the Union, would be contemporaries of the press.

Charleston Advertisements.

JAMES G. MOFFETT. This very popular Factor and Commission Mer chant, of whom we spoke some weeks back, sends us a new card. We beg for it special attention : and for Mr. Morrett the liberal patronage of our tuted authorities through the ballot-box.

Mapes' Superphosphate of Line.

In another column, our readers can see what Mr. Kinsman, an eminent merchant of Charleston, says about this Pertilizer, now in such de-JAMES M. CALDWELL & SONS. If Edgefield people have, or should over have,

any use for the services of Cotton Factors in Charleston, they cannot do hetter than apply to the gentiemen whose names stand above. No Merchants in the city are more reliable, or more patronized by the up-country. See their card. W. C. COURTNEY & Co. Another famous Charleston firm, Factors and

correct and just. Their card will be found in this "The Saluda Agricultural Society." The Saluda country is setting an extremely wise, noble and commendable example. One

Waters, and John Livingston, Procurators. The following Resolution, a well-deserved com-That we acknowledge the Southern Cultivato city on Saturday last. as an able exponent of Southern Agriculture, and earnestly recommend it to the agricultural public. Legislature the Court of Common Pleas was or-

Old and New. Our friend, E. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., sends us that we are going down stairs for a broom to some New York papers of very recent date, and

For the Advertiser:

zenship, decided as follows: That the words "people" and "citizens," as used in the Consti ments of this country, or at the time of the Declaration of Independence, or the adoption of the Constitution, regarded as Citizens; that a negro, a descendent of parents imported into this country from Africa and sold as slaves, cannot, within the meaning of the Constitution, become a citizen of the United States or of any State composing the Union; that Congress has no power to and restored to the Union. naturalize a negro, born in this country of slave parents; that a person may be a citizen of a State such disabilities exist by force of any law, or supand yet not be allowed to vote-for instance women posed law, or authority whatever; and they urge and minors: that a State may grant the privilege of voting to a person who is not a citizen -- for intance to foreigners who have not been naturalized; that a State, for State purposes alone, may President, of which right they have been so long

This opinion of the Supreme Court has not been

The Constitution, Article 1st., Sect. 2, says The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the People of the several States." Since a negro is not one of the people, that is to say is not a held, would be unconstitutional and illegal, and question, permit me to say, that should engage could not be counted. This argument will apply our thoughts at this time; but rather the questionwith equal force to the election of Electors for should be, "Shall we continue to give employ-President and Vice-President.

avowed Constitutional principles; has declared If by any influence which may be brought to Reconstruction Acts. The President in his veto "the ringed, streaked and striped" Charleston

legally and constitutionally organized and re-stored to their rights prior to the 4th of March, and a particularly pleasant Sunday School Cele- cossion, to be myths; and, substantially, that 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legismate authority under which the election for President and Vice-President can be held therein must that period. It clearly follows that all the State everything there. And it seemed to us more like men have been engendered during this war, and governments organized in those States under act an occasion of former and better days than any we have known since the end of the war. And as such, we enjoyed it more; and so, we think, have lost their property are embittered, those the state of the end of the war. And have lost their property are embittered, those the state of the end of the war. The week the end of the war. And have lost their property are embittered, those the end of the war. The week the end of the war. And have lost their property are embittered, those the end of the war. The week the end of the war. And have lost their property are embittered, those the end of the war. The week the end of the war. And have lost their property are embittered, those the end of the war. The week the end of the war. And have lost their property are embittered, those the end of the war. The week the end of the war. And have lost their property are embittered, those the end of the war. The week the end of the war. The week the end of the war. And have lost their property are embittered, those the end of the war. The week the end of the war. The war is the war did every one clse. The Horn's Creekers have who have tasted of power in both Armies, now ever been powerful in means, and in resources, sent back to civil life, are disappointed and distraits. And Sunday last, proved that the evil days of the past eight years, have by no means. Sallust, all who had lost their patrimony, all

above, it follows that any Governments set up bytheir authority, are illegitimate; and ell elections trament of the ballot b then we might with heid under authority of an illegitimate Govern- some propriety use the negre s to defeat that hellment are illegal; and the votes east at such an election could not be counted even if cast by legal | neath negro supremacy. But the bogus constituvoters. The Democratic party, it seems to me, are ity of the Reconstruction Acts. Having by our own act, excluded from the count my vote polled only advantage in contending for it would be to only advantage in contending for it would be to come tefore the people. The white people of Robbery another year. "I glory in their spunk, prevent the other party from getting it. To attempt to do this, would, in my opinion be an use- the so-called constitution and the validity of the terminated in Rome in the reckless combats of away our strength in a wrong direction. If we been lawfully or rightfully clothed with the elecshould elect a Democrat to Congress, under the authority of the Reconstruction Acts, he would sidered and acted upon is, shall they induce the not, whether, the House be Democratic or Rudi: negro to vote at all—to be present at the ballotcal, be permitted to take his seat. If the House box-and thus by strong implication, admit the should be Radical, he would be excluded by the right and so stuttify themselves. Then, whatever tost oath; if Democratic, by reason of his having, influence may be exercised over the negro in the been elected under a usurped authority. If, however, we elect a Democratic member under authority of the Constitution of 1865 and the laws pursuant thereto, and the House should be Democratic, the test oath would not, for the following reasons, be required of him, and he would be admitted to a seat. The test oath Act is a penal and should receive the gravest consideration. I statute. The pardoning power is, by the Constitution vested in the President; the President has at the solicitation and with the encouragement of proclaimed an amnesty which applies to nearly perfect oblivion of the past." The Constitution directs that the vote cast for President and Vice-President be sent to the President of the Senate. If the Redicals send the vote cast under the authe Constitutions of 1865, then the question will arise as to which is the legitimate Government of the store always a pleasant one. And we are fear of unpopularity or of factious demagogues, Senate has no more right to decide than any oth are instructed and encouraged to form political er citizen. In this way, the whole question of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts are solicited to join in our political demonstramay be brought for adjudication before the Suprome Court. Or the President, who is required as well as political equality and miscegenation? a wise and politic advance in the proper direction. by the Constitution to see that the laws are faith- This practice, which is but too common, even thus And we earnestly commend the suggestion to our fully executed, may regard the decision in the early in the Presidential campaign, will cherish

> proceed accordingly. To this course of action we have been invited by the President in his official capacity, and by cally; and it cannot be too emphatically condemnthe Democratic party in national Convention as- ed as wholly mischievous and dangerous. sembled. There is nothing revolutionary in this course; the sword is not only not appealed to, but on the contrary the appeal is made to the consti-

tors for President and Vice-President, and for termined not by the State Governments, but by for servants. the constituted authorities at Washington. The negro rule inaugurated by the Reconstruction Acts may be considered as being de jacto as to it is certainly not de facto as to the other States of the Union; and in view of the Democratic platform, I will venture the opinion that no Den ocratic Legislature of any State will give full body sitting in Columbia.

Sad will be the day, and long will we mourn it, Respectfully,

R. G. M. DUNNOVANT.

day at 23 cts. for Middlings, with a downward tendency. Gold, buying at 144, and selling at 147. Corn. \$1,05@\$1,10.

According to a recent Act of the Bogus

dered to sit at Marion last Monday (says the Star.) but his judgeship, Jaybird M. Rudand, fuiled to come, although, on Sunday afternoon. there was a large number of his judgeship's sable The Elective Franchise.

To the People of South Carolina: It was referred to the State Central Executive Committee, by the late Democratic Convention to inquire into the disabilities imposed, by reason of the war, upon a portion of our people restraining them from the exercise of the elective fran- of the condition of affairs in the East, and the chise in South Carolina; and to publish the conin the Dred Scott Case, in reference to the status clusion attained, for the information of the people in the Fall Elections. Since my, last, I think the power of the States respectively in regard to citi- that duty, announce that they have examined the are beginning to open their eyes to their own in-

subject, and beg to state: tution, mean the same thing; that the negro Af-der the Acts of Congress, known as the Recon-struction Acts, the State having been officially de-

reference to office-holding, and not to voting.

3. That no such disabilities exist by the so-called State Constitution of 1868, under which it

The undersigned, therefore, announce that no their hitherto disfranchised fellow-citizens, in every part of the State, to exercise their right to vote at the coming election for President and Vice-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting Street vicinity that a meeting will be held at Mr. KEESE's school-house on Saturday afternoon next, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club. A full attendance is respect-

Mr. EDITOR: In a late issue of your paper, you discussed "the mooted question" "whether ment to those negroes who vote at all, whether

the Reconstruction Acts to be usurpations and bear upon him-which he may be forced to feel "Amended Constitution" by the abelition of nconstitutional, revolutionary and void; and has and obey-the negro is persuaded to vote with us, recognized as Constitutional bodies the Conven- by the exercise of such influence we impliedly tions that assumbled in the Southern States sub- acknowledge his right to vote; and, in this resequent to the war and prior to the passage of the gard, sanction the bogus constitution adopted by loose" somewhere. The question is easily anof the Electoral College Resolution, uses the fol- convention and the infamous Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Interest now opens them. Can we, with the least shadow of consistency, deny his right to vote, and plant our feet upon the platform that the Reconstruction Acts of a bim the elective franchise are "unconstitutional," revolutionary and void," and at the same time use now of force in the State which created those

tution spawned upon the State by negroes, scalawags and carpet-baggers, we might, with some semblance of consistency, use the votes of the was done in Alabama and Mississippi. If the born scheme of our enemies to degrade us betion is a fuit accompliand the Fourteenth Amendment a part of the Constitution of the United States, so far as they can be made so by their authors and supporters; and under them the negro above indicated, even if east in-our favor, the has the right to vate in all elections that may. come before the people. The white people of S Fourteenth Amendment-deny that the negro he tive franchise; and the question now to be conmatter of voting, let that influence be scrupolously restricted to keeping him away from the ballotbox altogether-let it have this extent and no

more. There is another subject, somewhat connected with the one under discussion, which challenges allude to the formation of negro Democratic clubs the white people, and the employment of negro speakers at our public meetings: This is wholly wrong, is fraught with great mischiof, and will eventuate in inculculable injury to the cause of the white man's supremacy. The participation of negroes in our public political discussions and the exercise by them of the elective franchise are correlative rights or privileges. If the right to discuss political questions with us and for us be conceded, how can the right to vote upon political questions be denied the negro? If the negroes: clubs in affiliation with white men's clubs, and tions, what is this but the first step towards social negro that he is, at the very least, the equal of the white man, mentally and socially as well politi-BOB SHORT.

Sambo Lamar, a native African, and the oldest man in Georgia, died last Wednesday in It is worthy of note that the elections of Elec- Vineville, Ga., aged 116.

The Governor-General of India has a the United States; and, therefore, all questions dollars per unnum, besides fifty thousand dollars as to the legality of these elections will be de- for entertainment of guests, and also an allowance

> Georgia to stump the North and West, in the interests of the Democracy, and for the purpose of

Wealthy men at the West are investing their money in immouse farms. Commodore Wm. F. Davidson, of St. Paul, has just bought seventoen thousand acres of land in Redwood county, Minnesota, which he proposes to devote to the cultivation of wheat.

Maryland has abolished "the rod" in the colored schools. A Seminole chief has an unpronounceable

name, which, when translated, means "Go-tothe-devil-and-stay-there." Greely virtually confesses the election of

that the Senate will keep the President in order. most respected citizens of Augusta, died in that But the World suggests that when Seymour government in, he goes in as the incarnation of the people's will, and any Senate-though stuffed with carpetthe rocks to bive it.

A Keen Letter from the Heart of A Yankeedom. PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND. August, 31st, 1868. have endeavored to give you a faithful account

prospects for the success of the Democratic party of the negro African race, and in reference to the of the State. The committee, in the discharge of prospect more encouraging than ever. People terests, and cannot, from sheer necessity, support 1. That no such disabilities now exist by or un- a Government which requires such a suspendous amount of money to carry out its pernicious designs against an oppressed and down-trodden section of our common country. The immense mount of money which has been collected by the Government since the close of the war, and squandered by Government officials, without de-tracting one dollar from the National Debt, but rather increasing said dobt, has had the effect of forcing the masses to think seriously, and see plainly to what a state and condition the country must be brought, if the Radicals are thus allowed to continue their robberies upon the people, in their attempt to mongrelize this "Great White Man's Country." Why, my dear Sir, over fifteen in Taxes since the close of the war-one-half the national debt, and that debt greater to-day than it was three year: ago. The South, though poor, has borne her share of this terrible taxation The North, ladened with plenty, has borne by far We are authorized to notify the citizens of the the greater portion of it, and now just at this particular crisis, the people are all asking themselves the great question ".Where does all the noney go?" The money has been raised,-the farmers, mechanics and the laborers of the North have been fleeced of millions of hard carned money, while Congress has been trying to make the negro the white man's equal, and a reco structing" the Southern States. " Where has the money gone?" Congress promised the people that, itizen, therefore any vote cast by a negro for a or not we should continue to give employment to at the close of the war, they should see the "glomember to Congress, even at an election legally negroes who vote against us." This is not the rious old Union" restored, with prosperity, peace, and happiness. The South laid down her arms and through that noble old Lero, General Robi E. Lee, surrendered to overpowering furees, ex-pressed a determination to go back to her old allegiance to the Government of the United

States, and submit to the requirements of the slavery, &c. Well, three years have tolled around since that time, and millions have been expended. Where has the money gone?" There is a " screw swered; the great problem quickly solved. Prejadice has blinded the people's eyes herstofore,-Shall Lattempt to answer this question let no trys The war has never ended, dent laugh,

for this is true, Although the South laid down their desolate homes to "beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning honks," a year to carry on the war. "There's where the noney has gone." Look at the Mongrelized Legislature of our

own State, whose Halls were once honored by the presence of such noble men as Gary, Butler, Hampton, Aldrich, and others. Now these places are filled by thieres and bummers thrown of the siready poverty-stricken people, and to over their heads. Look at the large standing army in the South, put there for no other purpose under heaven than to force upon the people Negro Legislatures, Negro Judges, (such as Platt,) Negro Governors, and Negro Governments. 4 That's

And the very best Democratic movement of the age, was made by Congress at its late session that was, they voted to continue this system of "nigger rights and equality" is about "played that they have "rights" as well as the "niggers down South? Bureaus for darkeys have been rather expensive for a few years past, and the people are going to make them use their old fash-

Yes, my friend, mark what I tell you, for it is ruth, the people are viewing with great slarm the great and extravagent expenditures of the Government; and feeling that every dollar thus recklessly thrown away, comes from their pockets, they will put a stop to it by changing the reins of Government in the coming election. We must have a change. Taxes are too heavy. This s the cry now. Every laboring man knows, that while the producing indistries of the country are unjustly taxed, and the intolerable burdens of he war rest upon that particular class which fought and made sacrifices for the country, the fat bond-holder sits in his easy chair untoxed, and drawing interest on his bonds. Of course a laboring man does not in many cases pay his axes directly to the Government, but then he does pay taxes, and heavy ones too. He pays taxes for his hat, his boots, his clothes, his food, his drink, his pots, his ovens, his onps, this im plements on his farm, his tools he works with, his paper, his pen, his ink, papers and books he reads, furniture in his house, the oil or candle he burns, his wood, his matches, tobacco, pipe, medicine, dishes on his table, knives and forks-everything-and, "by the Eternal," I believe that if the thigges were allowed much longer to run, they would tax the very air that he breather. Tho masses of the laboring men desire the equal taxation, the just taxation of every species of property according to its real value-Government bonds and other securities included ;-they want one currency for the Government and the people the laborer and the office holder,-the pensioner and the soldier-the producer and the bond holder. And they now see that the way to get the desired boon, is to elect, by a stupendous mejority, to the Presidency of the United States, the Hon Horatio Seymour, of New York. By the way, members to Congress, are held not under State salary of ten thousand four hundred dollars a month, one hundred and twenty-five thousand met with in the Town of Plattsburg, N. Y.,—s ampant radical place that-but I made a speech there, and a Democratic one too, to about six or eight hundred people. I stayed there for three The Hon. B. H. Hill is about leaving days, and the first day I was there I got into conversation with one of the Editors of the Plattsburg Sentinel, and he found out I was from South the relations of the people one to the other, but representing the true condition of affairs in the Carolins, and pitched into me in real "red hot" style; the crowd kept getting larger around us, A short time since, at Wiesbaden, a young and finally I challenged him to a discus ion on the English nobleman lost his all at the table. He pinzza of the Hotel. He agreed. I let im speak blow out his brains there and then with a revolver. first, and he beloked forth many invectives against there the matter rested. What was my surprise to receive a day or two afterwards, while in Burlington, Vermont, a copy of the (Radical Rag) "Plattsburg Sentinel," with a long one column

> was misplaced in some way. Rhode Island will go for Grant, I think. Let her go. I can ride all over the State in two days on horse back. She is only a drop in the bucket. Seymour, when he comforts hims if by saying We can elect Seymour without her. Tell "the boys" to keep a good heart. E, F. R.

> had not left Liverpool; but they had removed baggers as a tenth-rate sausage is with dog-that from the Adelphi Hotel to a private residerce dares to distegard that will, had better call on bolonging to an American merchant, and which had been placed at their disposal by the owner, Saratoga should be a pious village. The whose family was out of town. This step was town is running over with ministers. There are taken by Mr. Davis as a matter of necessity, as

THE A negro member of the Georgia Legislature entered the ladies' car of a railroad train; he cossion; and they returned to their peaceful

Letter from Gen. Rosecranz to Gen. August 26, 1868. GENERAL: Full of solicitude for the future

ly is to be, must have State governments to

It is plain to us at the West and North that

the continuance of semi anarchy, such as has

existed for the last three years in ten States

of our Union, largely increases the danger of

centralism, swells our national expenditures,

diminishes our productions and our revenue,

We know that our currency must be de-

preciated so long as our bonds are below par,

commerce of the country must suffer the ter-

rible evil of a fluctuating standard of value

until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mis-

chief quite rossible, if not probable, to arise,

such as from a failure of crops, a local insur-

rection and many other unforeseen contingen-

cies, which may still more depreciate our

redit and currency, provoke discontent and

disorder among our people and bring dema-

gogical agitators, revolution, repudiation and

a thousand unnamed evils and villainies upon

us. We know that the interests of the peo-

ple of the South are for law and order, and

that they must share our fate of good and ill.

believes-that if the people of the Southern

labor from elsewhere to come freely amongst

them, they would soon rebuild their ruined

fortunes, multiply many fold the value of

political stability, bring our Government

bonds to premium, our currency to a gold

Seeing this, and how all just interests con

ar in the work, I ask the officers and sol-

diers who fought for the Union, ask every

We are told by those who have controlled

the Government for the last four years, that the Government for the last bar, the people of the South will not do it. That, the people of the South will not do it.

poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen

and the few whites who, against the public

prinion and sentiment of the intelligent white

people, are willing to attempt to lead and

rake their living off of these ignorant, inex-

needy anventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance

hat this kind of government must be con-

of intelligent, energetic white people give

Now, I think, the Union army thinks, and

people of the North and West I dare say be

ieve, there must be, or there aught to be :

shorter, surer way to get good government for all at the South. We know that they

who organized and sustained the Southern

Confederacy for four years against gigantic

efforts ought to be able to give peace, law, or-

South. They have the interest and the now-

our country to all the blessings of which I

in whose purity and patriotism I here express inqualified confidence, and as many good

men as you can conveniently consult, to say

willing to do about it?
I want a written expression of views that

can be followed by a concurrence of action. I

want to know if you and the gentlemen who

will join in that written expression are will-

ing to pledge the people of the South to a

hivalrous and magnanimous devotion to re-

storing peace and prosperity to our common

above the level of party politics to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and

ask them to consider it, and to take the ne-

cessary action, confident that it will meet

with a response so warm, so generous and

confiding that we shall see in its sunshine

the rainbow of peace in our political sky,

now black with clouds and impending storm.

reverence and regard for the Union, the Con-

stitution and the welfare of the country, and

hat what you would say would be endorsed

by mine tenths of the whole people of the

South: but I should like to have the signa-

tures of all the representative Southern men

here, who concur in your views, and their

expressions of their concurrence from the

principal officers and representative men

throughout the South, when they can be pro-

This concurrence of opinions and wills, all.

ending to peace, order and stability, will as-

sure our Union soldiers and business men,

who want substantial and solid peace, and

cause them to rise above the level of party

will insure a lasting peace, with all its count-

Seneral R. E. Lee, White Sulphur Springs

THE REPLY.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.,

General: I have had the bonor to receive

your letter of this date, and in accordance

with your suggestion I have conferred with a

number of gentlemen from the South, in whose

judgment I have confided, and who are well

acquainted with the puble sentiment of their

respective States. They have kindly con-

sented to unite with me in replying to your

communication, and their names will be

found, with my own, appended to this an-

With this explanation we proceed to give

to you a candid statement of what we be lieve to be the sentiment of the Southern

people in regard to the subject to which you

Whatever opinions may have prevailed in

the past in regard to African slavery, or the

right of a State to secede from the Union, we

believe we express the almost unanimous

judgment of the Southern people when we de-

clare that they consider that those questions

were decided by the war, and that it is their

intention in good faith to abide by that deci-

sion. At the close of the war the Southern

resume their former relations with the United

Through their State conventions they abol-

ished slavery, and annulled ordinances of se-

pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill all

their duties under the Constitution of the

W. S ROSECRANZ.

August 26, 1868.

less blessings.
Very truly, your friend,

West Virginia.

I want to carry that pledge high

what you think of it; and, also, what you are

origovernment can be placed.

into or move out of the country:

why it cannot be done?

standard, and assure for themselves and the

I believe-every one I know who reflects

al bonds

friend of Bowen, being appointed on the their lands, establish public confidence in our

in Christendom.

and currency, and places the credit

ly feeling toward the Government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them The idea that the Southern people are hos tile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrough no change in our feeling toward them. They still constitute the important part of our la boring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords they would be

the people of the South entertain no unfriend-

gether with the people of the North and West, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the ne gro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They

obstacles to their prosperity.

They ask a restoration of their rights under

try. We believe the above contains a succinct

Appreciating the patriotic motives which

R. E. LEE, Virginia.
G. T. BEAUREGARD, Lousiana.

B. C. ADAMS, Mississippi. WM. J. GREEN, North Carolina. LEWIS E. HARVIE, Virginia.

I come down to find out what the people T. S. FLOURNEY, Virginia.

> From the New York World, 4th inst. Riperin years if we consider length of emnence of service at the bar, in Congress, on the bench, in the editorial room, in the camp, the halls of foreign potentates or the gaberns torial chair of his native State, Thomas H Seymour, ex-Governor of Connecticut, passed

away yesterday at the comparatively early

age of sixty.

successfully the election for Governor. The

Ex Gov. Thomas Seymour died at Hartford, the fatal disease being typhoid fever. Z A. A. Bradley, colored, lately ex-Yankees, who were the

THE ADVERTISER JAMEST. BACON, EDITOR WEDNESDAY, SEPT 16, 1868.

Gov. Pickens' Proposition that the Constitution be Remodeled.

MR. EDITOR: I submit for publication the fol-Resolved. That the election of Electors for President and Vice-President and for Member to represent this State in Congress ought to be held under authority of the Constitution and laws in force in South Carolina at the time of the passage of the Reconstruction Acts.

The Supreme Court of the United States has

modified or reversed by that tribunal; and consequently any act of Congress in conflict with it, is null and void; and it is the plain duty of the people to disregard any such act whenever it may be in their power so to do.

whose inhabitants were recently in rebellion, were

tion acts of Congress cannot be legally received and counted; while the only rotes in those States ral States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction."

to meet the new order of affairs." And we ven- every body in the South; and "an amnesty is a In the redress of experienced evils and the thority of the Reconstruction Acts, and the Demovisits the establishment of the BAILIES will aldread of present corruption, the last and highest crats send the vote cast under the authority of and urbinity of the proprietors make a visit to Democratic ruin, and will not, either from the the State. That question the President of the

Dred Scott case as being the law of the land, and the belief already engendered in the mind of the

Commission Merchants, noted for enterprise, and for fair and liberal de.ling. Our people should scrambles with him for illegal votes, and vice in the clink of the gold. with him in his efforts to further corrupt an already degraded and debased race. It behooves a liberty-loving people, a people having a record in the past, and a hope in the future, to soize the very first opportunity to throw off a usurped authority and free themselves from misrule. The opportunity has presented itself. Let us avail ourselves

Cotton was quoted in Augusta on Satur.

Mr. Chas. L. Dugas, one of the oldest and

A Mormon elder was recently made very sweep out our upper piazza, which, from long some Augusta papers of by-gone days. The brothers and sisters at the depot ready to grasp twenty-seven at one hotel. They are designated he found that a residence at a public hotel himthe regression to the second to the Augusta was seen to enter the negroes' car of the Augusta thicked by the war would have been in a great much of a parent. He was presented with nine his hand, and hug and kies him too, and "lay der as the pious brigade. As a rule their hotel bills dered him from obtaining that thorough rest and his hand, and hug and kies him too, and "lay der as the pious brigade. As a rule their hotel bills dered him from obtaining that thorough rest and his hand, and hug and kies him too, and "lay der as the pious brigade. As a rule their hotel bills dered him from obtaining that thorough rest and his hand, and hug and kies him too, and "lay der as the pious brigade. As a rule their hotel bills dered him from obtaining that thorough rest and his hand, and hug and kies him too, and "lay der as the pious brigade. As a rule their hotel bills dered him from obtaining that thorough rest and his hand, and hug and kies him too, and "lay der as the pious brigade. As a rule their hotel bills dered him from obtaining that thorough rest and his hand, and hug and kies him too, and "lay der as the pious brigade."

clared to be in the Union.

2. That no such disabilities exist under the so called amendment, known as the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the disabilities therein expressed having

is claimed that the State has been reconstruct deprived by military power. By order of the

To the Citizens of Meeting Street. For the Advertiser.

The Democratic party has, in its platform, they vote with us or against us?" can

Radical Congress, which attempt to confer upon her arms; although her heroic sons returned to his unlawful vote in support of Seymour and Radical hostilities have not ceased. The fight still Blair? Can we call on the negro to vote for the continues against over eight millions of men white man's candidates for our District offices, women and children, with cruelty, oppression and and in the next breath denounce the constitution tyranny, and it has cost the country fice millions If we were, for the first time, called upon to vote on the ratification or rejection of the consti-

negroes to destroy the work of the negroes, as there as a" war measure,"-to rifle the pockets Fourteenth Amendment were referred to the arbishold the iron rod of despotism and of thranny the way the money goes."

faith and credit to the laws passed by the negro His body was carried away; the gamblers wiped the Democracy, and especially the Southern of the blood from the table with their handker- branch of the party. I waited patiently until he chiefs, and remarked, "Gentlemen, we will not got through, and without hesitation replied to when a true Carolinian goes down to the level of the foe of Christianity and civil liberty and The ladies did not faint—they were too absorbed agreed that each man had done his duty, and article, headed with large size caps, "Great Seymour Speech by E. F. R., of S. C." Well, he e-mmenced from this; and oh he was litter; wanted to know how much Seymour paid me for stumping the country in his behalf, &c. I intended to send you a copy of the paper but it

At last accounts Mr. Davis and his family

receivable so as to pledge taxes for their re-

oned pine tables, and the tables wont have any paint on them either.